The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

Gold.

Gold lurks in every aim of life,
It sways the lofty and the lowly,
And shrouds beneath its sable pall
Each aspiration high and holy.
For if we utter earnest prayers,
And solemn vows are made and broken,
And beauty barters truth and hope,
And bitter, scathing words are spoken.

Gold cannot add one hour to life,
Or buy love's holiest caress;
It cannot stay the silver streak
Time blends with beauty's auburn tresses:
It cannot bring the loved one back,
So rudely torn from our embraces—
It cannot smooth the wrinkled brow,
Scored deep with grief's relentless traces.

Gold cannot bring youth's ruddy glow
Back to the cheek of fading beauty;
It cannot hush the still small voice
That hints of long neglected duty;
It cannot heal a broken heart
Throbbing with some unburdened sorrow;
For words that ring the soul to-day,
Gold cannot bring relief to-morrow.

Then let us spurn the glittering bribe,
Nor breathe for it one sigh of sorrow!
Gold can at last but gild the bier,
Or buy the pall that want must borrow.
The lowliest heart in all the land
Is rich beyond all golden treasure,
In truth and virtue hand in hand,
Have been through life its rule and measure.

Select Miscellany.

"CAPITAL FUN."

It was a little past twelve o'clock, and a merry group of boys were seated on the young grass, under the trees that shaded the Academy play grounds. A little later and they would be scattered in every direction at their play: but first they must attend to the contents of well-filled pails and baskets where their dinners were stored away.

"I should like to know," said Howard Colby, "why Joe Green never comes out here to eat his dinner with the rest of us, but always sneaks off some where till we all get through?"

"Guess he brings so many goodies, he is afraid we shall rob him," said another.

"Pho!" said Will Brown, throwing himself back on the grass, "more likely he doesn't have anything at all. I heard my father say that the family must be badly pinched since Mr. Green was killed; and mother said she didn't pity them, for folks had no business to be poor and proud."

"Well," said Sam Murrill, "I know Mary Green asked my mother to have plain sewing to do; but then folks do that sometimes that aren't very poor."

"And Joe is wearing his winter clothes all this warm weather, and his pants are patched behind—I saw them," said Howard Colby, with a very complacent look at his new spring suit of light gray.

"I tell you what, boys," said Will Brown, "let's look to-morrow, and see what the old fellow does bring anyway. You know he is always in his seat by the time the first bell rings, and we can get a peep into his basket, and then be in season for roll-call."

The boys agreed to this, but Ned Collins, who had sat quietly eating his dinner and taking no part in the conversation.—Now he simply remarked, as he brushed the crumbs from his lap, "I can't see what fun there will be in that, and it looks real mean and sneaking to me. I'm sure it is none of our business what Joe brings for dinner, or where he goes to eat it."

"You're always such a granny, Ned Collins," said Will Brown, contemptuously. "You've got every one of your old aunt Sally's notions."

Ned could not bear to be laughed at and it made him a little angry to hear his kind old aunt sneered at, but his eyes only flashed for a minute, and then he sprang up, shouting, "Hurrah, boys, for foot-ball!" and in five minutes the whole play-ground was in an uproar of fun and frolic.

The next morning, at the first stroke of the bell, a half dozen roguish faces peeped into the school room, and, sure enough, there was Joe Green, busy plying his pencil over the problems of the algebra lesson. It was but the work of an instant to hurry into the little clothes room, and soon the whole group was pressing around Will Brown, as he held the mysterious basket in his hand. Among them, in spite of the remonstrance of yesterday, was Ned Collins, with his fine face fairly crimson with shame, or something else; we shall see.

"It is big enough to hold a day's rations for a regiment," said Henry Colby, as Will pulled out a nice white napkin.—Next came a whole newspaper, a large one, too; and then, in the bottom of the basket, was ONE LITTLE COLD POTATO; that was all. Will held it up with a comical grimace, and the boys laughed and cheered as loudly as they dared in the school house.

"See here," said Howard, let's throw it away and fill the basket with coal and things; it will be such fun to see him open it."

The boys agreed, and the basket was soon filled, and the napkin placed carefully on the top, and before the bell commenced tolling they were on their way down stairs.

Ned Collins was the last to leave the room, and no sooner did the last disappear than, quick as a flash, he emptied the coal into the box again, replaced the paper, and half-filled the basket, large as it was, with the contents of the bright tin pail that aunt Sally delighted to store with dainties for her darling's dinner. Ned was in his seat almost as soon as the rest, and all through the forenoon he looked and felt as guilty as the others, as he saw the sly looks and winks that were exchanged among them. Noon came, and there was the usual rush to the clothes room for dinner baskets; but instead of going out to the yard, the boys lingered about the door and hall. Straight by them marched Ned Collins with his pail on his arm.

"Halloa, Ned," said Sam Merrill, "where are you going now?"

"Home," said Ned, laughing; "I saw aunt Sally making a chicken-pie this morning, and I am going home to get some."

"Ask me to go, too," shouted Howard Colby; but just at that moment they saw Joe Green carrying his basket into the school-room.

"I should think he'd suspect something," whispered Will Brown; "that coal must be awful heavy."

Joe disappeared in the school-room, and the curious eyes that peered through the crack of the door were soon rewarded by seeing him open his basket.

"Hope his dinner won't lie heavy on his stomach," whispered Howard Colby.

But apparently Joe only wished to get his paper to read, for he took it by the corner and pulled, but it was fast. He looked in surprise and then in a sort of bewildered way, took out a couple of aunt Sally's great crispy doughnuts, then one of the delicious round pies he had often seen in Ned's hands, bread and butter, and such honey as nobody's bees but hers ever made, and the plump white breast of a chicken. It was a dinner fit for a king; so poor Joe thought, and so the boys thought, as they peeped wonderingly from their hiding-place. But Joe did not offer to taste it! he only sat there, and looked at it with a pale face, over which the tears began presently to flow very fast. Then he leaned his head on his desk, and Fred die Wilson, one of the smallest boys, whispered, "I guess he's praying;" so they all stole away to the play ground without speaking another word.

"That's some of Ned Collin's work," said Will Brown after awhile. "It's just like him."

"I'm glad of it any way," said Sam Merrill; "I've felt as mean all the forenoon as if I had been robbing a hen-roost. The Greens are not to blame for only having cold potatoes to eat, and I don't wonder that Joe didn't want us fellows to know it.

"I like Joe Green the best of any boy in school," said little Freddie Wilson, "and I think it was too bad to try and make fun of him."

"Nobody asked what you thought," said Will Brown fiercely; "wait till your opinion is called for."

The little boy looked very meek, and ate his dinner in silence, but the fact was Will Brown began to feel uncomfortable.

"Father says Mr. Green was the bravest man in the company," said Sam Merrill; "and that he wouldn't have been killed, only he thought of every one else before himself."

"I tell you what," said good natured Tom Granger, "I move and second that we are all ashamed of ourselves; all in favor of this motion will signify it by giving three cheers for Ned Collins—there he comes this minute, brimful of chicken pie."

The boys sprang to their feet, and swinging their caps in the air, gave three hearty cheers for Ned Collins, and even Will Brown joined the chorus with as loud a hurrah as any of them. Sam Merrill explained the thing to Ned, and he only said in reply, "I've often heard aunt Sally say that "it was a poor kind of fun that must be earned by hurting somebody's feelings," and what aunt Sally says is almost always so."

HEAVES IN HORSES.—Seeing spearmint and other articles recommended for horses prompts me to mention my experience with another valuable herb in the course of this disease. Feed no hay to the horse for thirty-six or forty-eight hours, and give only a pailful of water at a time. Then throw an armful of well-cured smart weed before him, and let him eat all he will. In all cases where the cells of the lungs are not broken down, great relief if not a perfect cure will follow. I have seen a horse, with the heaves as bad as I ever saw, cured by one dose. Smart weed is valuable for many purposes, and should be laid away for use when needed.—*Dr. Ransom.*

AGRICULTURAL.

Farm Life.

The following beautiful lines from Mrs. Sigourney, give a livid and truthful picture of life upon a farm:—

Saw ye the farmer at his plow,
As ye were riding by!
Or wearied 'neath the noon-day toil,
When the summer suns were high?
And thought ye that his lot was hard,
And did you thank your God
That you and yours were not condemned
Thus like a slave to plod?

Come see him at his harvest home,
When garden, field and tree,
Conspire with flowing store to fill
His barn and granary.
His healthful children gaily sport
Amid the new mowed hay,
Or proudly aid with vigorous arm
His task as best they may.

The Harvest Giver is his friend,
The Maker of the soil,
And earth, the mother, gives them bread,
And cheers their patient toil;
Come join them round their wintry hearth,
The heartfelt pleasure see;
And you can better judge how blest
The farmer's life may be.

Green Grass-Plots and Borders.

A little plot of green grass, a grassy nook, or narrow strip of luxuriant grass along walks and drives, are so full of beauty, that most persons in cramped-up quarters in cities and villages, seem to think more of a small patch of green grass than of a flower-bed. Grass appears in such varied forms, and with such shades of rich color and luxuriance, that it is truly beautiful, in many respects besides its striking similitude to human life. A little patch of grass in a pent-up court-yard of a costly city mansion, often seems like an oasis in the dreary desert. Almost everybody is pleased to see a few square rods of grass of a rich green color round about their doors and gates. And many persons spend dollars for producing an inferior grass-plot, when for the same number of dimes, the same extent of surface might have been covered with a rich green carpet of exquisite beauty, if the management had been quite different. When a bare and weedy corner of a yard is to be appropriated to grass, and it is desirable to produce a beautiful green turf free from noxious weeds, the usual way is, to smooth off the surface, remove any tussocks of grass that may remain, and cover the entire plot with sods. In some instances, where the soil is barren and thin, such a practice is not objectionable, provided turf can be obtained which is not made up of old grass roots almost destitute of vitality. There is quite as much difference in the quality of turf for covering a grass-plot, as there is in the fertility of a cultivable field. Some green turf is so very poor, that the grass on it will appear like a goose-pasture for years after the pieces have been laid in the desired place, while turf taken from the surface of rich soil will yield a heavy burden of grass.

The most convenient and economical way to produce a green turf on a lawn, or in small patches in the yard, is to commence early in the growing season, or even in the winter, when the ground is not frozen, by first spading and preparing the surface as for a carrot-bed. The grounnd round about many doors often produces nothing but noxious weeds, such as plantain, dock, ragweed, and what is commonly known as "malice root;" all of which will soon root out the last spear of green grass. As the ground is spaded, let all such roots be picked out by hand, and deposited in a heap where they will decay and make plant food. If the soil is thin and poor, apply a liberal dressing of rich street dirt, or mellow soil carted from the field; and rake it in thoroughly. Scrapings of the manure yard are excellent; vegetable mould from the forest spread over the surface, and raked in will give the young grass an excellent start. This work may be performed at any time during winter, when the soil is not too wet to be worked. Then, sow lawn grass-seed over the surface, even in the winter, as such seed will not be injured by exposure to wet and cold weather.

The young grass will start at the first opening of the growing season, even before noxious weeds have appeared. If the soil is as rich as it should be, the product will be a heavy burden of grass the first season. In case the ground is full of foul seed, from which noxious weeds spring up and vie with the grass, the better way is to pull all such plants up by the roots. If they are annuals, it will answer quite as well to clip off the blossoms or green panicles, to prevent seeding. But perennials must be pulled up or they will run out the grass. The grass on such plots should be permitted to grow without being cut, until it is one foot or more high, in order to allow the roots a longer oppertunity to strike deep into the soil. If young grass be cut off close to the ground, its growth will be seriously retarded.

The Garden Spot.

In selecting the ground it is of the greatest importance to have the soil of a healthy quality, being mellow dry, and capable of being worked with the spade. The best soils are of a friable and loamy texture; the worst, those of a very light sandy, or of a stiff clayey description. Should the bottom or subsoil be retentive, trench the ground at least eighteen inches deep, as good vegetables can never be produced on sour or shallow soil. By trenching, I mean dig out a space two spades wide, and one deep, placing the soil taken out to one side, then turn up the bottom soil where it lies, at least the full depth of the spade the top of the next trench on the the first subsoil, and so on until the is finished.

general method of trenching is to the top soil down and the subsoil up; attended with evil consequences, as years will elapse before the bad soil has been turned up, can be made to the surface soil which has been down.

inclination of the soil of one foot in or merely sufficient to carry off the is all that is required; a greater than this would, during our heavy sweep soil, manure, and seed to the ground.—*Buist.*

North Carolina Rail Road.

give below the receipts and expend- of this Road from 1856 to 1869, the Confederate years:

Total receipts, $230,301.26
Total expense account for operating the Road, 108,209.29

Balance on receipt account, $122,091.97
C. F. FISHER, President.

1857.
Total earnings from all sources $300,449.00
Total expense account, 137,525.00

Nett profits, $162,924.00
C. F. FISHER, President.

1858.
Total receipts, $337,003.02
Total expense account, 151,790.96

Nett receipts, $185,212.90
C. F. FISHER, President.

1859.
Total receipts, $356,734.30
Total expense account, 164,194.12

Nett receipts, 192,540.18

1860.
Total receipts, $427,100.87
Total expense account, 192,937.52

Nett earnings, $235,163.35

1865.
Total earnings, $5,405,957.43
Expenses, 3,108,909.16

Nett earnings this year, $2,297,048.27
THOS. WEBB, Pres't.

1867.
Earnings from all sources, $598,199.00
Expenses, 690,456.33

Amount of outlay more than income, $92,257.33
THOS. WEBB, Pres't.

1868.
Receipts from all sources, $585,416.09
Total expense of operating the Road, 263,772.28

Leaving as nett profit over operating expenses, $316 638.81
JOSIAH TURNER, Pres't.

1869.
Receipts from all sources, $658,117.42
Total expenses of operating the Road, 261,233.09

Leaving nett profit over operating expenses, $396,881.33
W. A. SMITH, Pres't.

We hear that the increased receipts of the road for the last four months, over the same four months of last year, has been near forty thousand dollars. The increased receipts of the road year after year have been wonderful.—*Sentinel.*

The Wedding-Ring Finger.

This is the fourth finger on the left hand. Why this particular digit should have received such a token of honor and trust beyond all its congeners, both in pagan and christian times, has been variously interpreted. The most common explanation is according to Sir Thomas Brown, "presuming therein that a particular vessel, nerve, or vein, or artery is conveyed thereto from the heart;" which direct vascular communication Brown shows to be antomaticaly incorrect. Macrobius gives another reason, which may perhaps satisfy those anatomists who are not satisfied with the above. "Pollex," he says, "or thumb (whose offices and general usefulness are sufficiently indicated from its Latin derivative *poello*, and from its Greek equivalent *antichier*, which means, 'as good as a hand,') is too busy to be set apart for any such special employment; the next finger to the thumb, being but half protected on that side, besides having other work to do, is also ineligible; the opprobrium attaching to the middle finger, called *medicus*, puts it entirely out of the question; and as the little finger stands exposed, and is moreover too puny to enter the lists in such a contest, the spousal honors devolve naturally on *pronubus*, the wedding-finger."

In the *British Apollo*, 1788, it is urged that the fourth finger was chosen from its being not only less used than either of the rest, but more capable of preserving a ring from bruises; having this one quality peculiar to itself, that it cannot be extended but in company with some other finger, whereas the rest may be stretched out to their full length and straightness.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Two men will start together in life, the one keeping his head cool with water, the other muddying his with liquor. At the end of ten years, the former will have success, the latter will be dropping into a drunkard's grave; but just before he drops, you'll hear him say: "'Stonishing what difference 'er is in life! That fellow started same as I did; and everything he touched turned to gold; and everything I touched turned to ashes—'ston-ishing what difference 'er is in life!

POLITICAL.

Alleged Extravagance of Government.

The speeches of Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee of appropriations, have been in general somewhat remarkable for business-like reasonings and accurate statements, and he is considered one of the ablest of the republican members from the New England States. Hence it is that some statements set forth in a late speech of his in the House of Representatives relating to extravagant expenditures, especially in the Navy Department, have attracted large attention. He accuses his own party of violating the pledges of retrenchment and economy by which they were enabled to carry the presidential election, and of going far beyond the extravagance which they charged upon the administration of Andrew Johnson. He says that the republicans arraigned that administration for prodigal and profligate expenditures, turned it out by means of these charges, and that now, in the very first estimates made by the administration of Gen. Grant, it is proposed to make the public expenses $28,000,000 a year greater than they were under Mr. Johnson. Gen. Grant's heads of departments are proposing to spend $49,628,537 more next year than was appropriated for the present year; he says that every one of the departments asks for an increase with the single exception of the Attorney General.

It is true these are but estimates, which may be cut down before the appropriations are made. Mr. Dawes states that the government has expended $485,000,000 for a navy during the war, and that there is nothing to show now for that expenditure. The estimates for the next fiscal year are alleged to contain appropriations for public works of $24,625,173 against similar appropriations last year of $5,493,000. President Johnson, in the last year of his administration, estimated that he could carry on the government for $300,000,000, and even this amount Congress cut down over $20,000,000, and Gen. Grant's administration estimated it would carry on the administration of the government a year for $311,097,174—an increase of over $28,000,000 beyond the amount required by Andrew Johnson, and an increase of $42,000,000 appropriated for the present year. While, perhaps, this is not a fair illustration of what is to be the final result, yet Mr. Dawes may be doing good service in arraigning and thus checking expenditure in advance. These statements from such a source, however, naturally create a good deal of sensation, and General Butler has offered to reply to them on behalf of the administration. It is to be hoped that he may be able to make a more satisfactory exhibit of the expenditures of the government. The best remedy for reckless extravagance is a reduction of taxes, for so long as the treasury is overflowing there is a constant temptation to profligate and wasteful schemes.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Job Finished.

When we charge the Radical party with cherishing revolutionary schemes and meditating violent usurpations, we often overlook the completeness with which their subversion of the government has been already executed.

If there is remaining one single feature of civil liberty with which Radicalism has not tampered, it must be exceedingly difficult to find. We have only to make the briefest summary of transactions during the past five years, to induce us to accord to the Republican party the credit of having quite equalled any revolutionary faction that has figured in history, in the rapidity and thoroughness with which it has consummated its usurpations.

The destruction of slavery, the abandonment of the right of secession, the repudiation of the Confederate debt, and the ample acknowledgement made by the South of Federal supremacy, are perhaps to be considered as legitimate trophies of the victorious North. All of these measures were of course the fruits of centralization, but they scarcely deserve mention in comparison with the more flagrant and outrageous pretensions which have since been successfully asserted.—*Wil. Star.*

The New York *Express* presents the following cheerful array of innovations and constitutional infractions for which the Republican party is responsible:

First. The right of Congress to govern States through the army—or Bayonets vs. Ballots.

Second. The right of Congress over suffrage both for States once in rebellion and for States not in rebellion.

Third. The claims of Congress over the Supreme Court, so that the Judges have been intimidated, and the decisions of the court have been retarded and postponed.

Fourth. The whole system of imposing taxes, according to the uniform laws of apportionment presented in the Constitution, has been set aside, and per capita taxes substituted in their place.

Fifth. The power to coin money and emit bills of credit has been construed into the power to print so much paper, not even redeemed by coin, and to call this paper, constitutional currency.

Sixth. Congress has received States conditionally, as in the case of Georgia, and when all the conditions have been complied with, it has made new conditions and imposed new burdens.

Seventh. The provisions in the Constitution declaring that powers not delegated to Congress belong to the States and people respectively, have been assumed by Congress, to the great detriment of republican government and to the injury of the people and the States.

Signature of the Cross.

The mark which persons who are unable to write are required to make instead of their signature, is in the form of a cross; and this practice having formerly been followed by kings and nobles, is constantly referred to as an instance of the deplorable ignorance of ancient times. This signature is not, however, invariably a proof of such ignorance. Anciently, the use of this mark was not confined to illiterate persons; and it is still always used by Roman Catholic bishops as part of their signatures. Among the Saxons, the mark of the cross, as an attestation of the good faith of the person signing, was required to be attached to the signature of those who could not write. In those times, if a man could write, or even read, his knowledge was considered proof presumptive that he was in holy orders. The word *clericus*, or *clerk*, was synonymous with penman; and the laity, or people who were not clerks, did not feel any urgent necessity for the use of letters.

The ancient use of the cross was, therefore, universal, alike by those who could and those who could not write; it was, indeed, the symbol of an oath, from its holy associations, and generally *the mark*. On this account, Mr. Charles Knight, in his notes to the "Pictorial Shakspeare," explains the expression of "God save the mark," as a form of ejaculation approaching to the character of an oath. This phrase occurs three or more times in the plays of Shakspeare; but hitherto it had been left by the commentators in its original obscurity.

The following is from Harper's Monthly: "One of the most startling effects of monkish delusion was the crusade of the little children. A band of 50,000 children from Germany and France set out in 1212 to redeem the Holy Sepulchre. A peasant child of Vendome first assumed the cross in France, and soon an increasing throng of boys and girls gathered around him as he passed from Paris to the south, and with a touching simplicity declared that they meant to go to Jerusalem to deliver the sepulchre of the Saviour. Their parents and relatives in vain endeavored to dissuade them; they escaped from their homes; they wandered away without money or means of subsistence, and they believed that a miracle would dry up the Mediterranean Sea and enable them to pass safely to the shores of Syria. At length a body of seven thousand of the French children reached Marseilles, and here they met with a strange and unlooked-for doom. At Marseilles were slave-traders, who were accustomed to purchase or steal children, in order to sell them to the Saracens. Two of these monsters, Ferrera and Porcus, engaged to take the crusaders to the Holy Land without charge, and they set sail in seven ships for the East. Two of the vessels were sunk on the passage, with all their passengers; the others arrived safely and the unhappy children were sold by their betrayers in the slave markets of Alexandria and Cairo. Other large bodies of children came from Germany across the Alps. Many perished from hunger, heat and disease; a few were enabled to die on the sacred soil of Syria; and it is estimated that fifty thousand of the flower of European youth were lost in this most remarkable of the crusades.

An Army of Priests.

The ecclesiastical authorities of Rome have just published a census for the present year. These statistics show that the regular clergy is composed of 2,265 persons, thus divided: Cardinals, 32; Bishops, 28; priests and clerks, 1,366, and students at the ecclesiastical colleges, 841. The religeous communities count 5,215 souls; 2,959 men, and 2,256 women. The lay population amounts to 197,198; soldiers in garrison, 10,207; prisoners under sentence, 358; Protestants, 673, and Jews, 2,682, making a total of 220,532, or an increase of 3,154 over the year 1868.

A young man began visiting a young lady, and appeared to be well dressed. One evening he called when it was quite late, which led the young girl to inquire where he had been. 'I had to work to-night.' What! do you work for a living?' she asked in astonishment. 'Certainly,' replied the young man, 'I am a mechanic.' 'I disdain the name of mechanic,' and she turned up her pretty nose. That was the last time the young man visited the young lady. He is now a wealthy man, and has one of the best of women for a wife. The lady who disliked the name of mechanic, is now the wife of a miserable fool, a regular vagrant about grog-shops, and the proud verdant, miserable girl is obliged to take in washing to support herself and children.

Apples, if eaten at breakfast, with coarse bread and butter, without meat or flesh, remove constipation, correct acidities, and cool off febrial conditions more effectually than the most improved medicines. They prevent debility, strengthen digestion, correct the putrifective tendencies of nitrogenous food, avert scurvy, and strengthen the power of productive labor.

A QUAKER'S LETTER.—"Friend John: I desire thee to be so kind as to go to one of those sinful men in the flesh, called attorneys, and let him take out an instrument with a seal thereunto, by means whereof we may seize the outward tabernacle of Charles Green, and bring him before friend Barnard, the Judge, and teach him to do, in future, as he would be done by. Thy Friend."

Supreme Court.

The following interesting decisions have been made by the Supreme Court, now in session:

THE HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION—OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT.—The following is the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of A. A. McKeithan *vs.* James McLeod, from Cumberland, delivered by his Honor Edwin G. Read, J.:

"The State Constitution provides for the exemption of a homestead worth $1,000 and of personal property worth $500, from execution sale for debt. And we have decided that the exemption applies to debts existing before the adoption of the Constitution, Hill *vs.* Kesler, 63 N. C. R, 437. But in this case under consideration, the execution was *levied* before the adoption of the Constitution; there was therefore, a specific lien, a vested right, which it was not the purpose of the Constitution to destroy, if indeed it had the power. Mere indebtedness is not a lien upon any property, nor does the homestead destroy the creditor's property in the claim; and therefore does not *necessarily* impair the obligations of the contract. But it is otherwise where the creditor has acquired a specific lien, as in the case under consideration.

It was the duty of the Sheriff, under the *ven. ex.* in his hands to sell the land which had been levied on, and return the money into court. And his return of "no property outside the homestead exemption" was not "a due return," and he was therefore liable to amercement.

It was error in his Honor to refuse the rule moved for the plaintiff. This will be certified. &c."—*Sentinel.*

By Pearson, C. J.—A Deed for the conveyance of lands cannot take effect as a deed of *bargain and sale*, without a valuable consideration.

In a deed of trust it is not sufficient merely to recite the desire of the grantor or the general object of the trust; but the form l declaration of trust must be plainly set forth in the deed. An omission to do this is fatal, even though the omission be caused by the ignorance or mistake of the drafts-man.

The idea that the payment of the cost and expenses of making a deed is a sufficient consideration to support it, is a legal absurdity.

By Rodman, J.—When a widow, executrix and sole legatee, makes application for dower, under Rev. Code. chap. 118, sec. 8, creditors have a right to be made parties to the proceeding, in order to resist the rendition of judgment or to object to an excessive allotment of dower.

A creditor is "one aggrieved" by an excessive allotment of dower, and is embraced in the remainder of the clause, "any person who has an interest in the controversy adverse to the plaintiff." C. C. P. Sec. 61.

By Dick, J.—To determine whether a bond declared on was properly delivered the intention of the obligor must be ascertained from the facts attending the transaction.

The burden of proof of the mal-execution of a deed is upon the person who claims under it, and he must aver and prove the performance of conditions precedent.

Sowers *vs.* Earnhardt, Davidson, suit on a bond for $1,000, dated Nov. 18, 1862.

Dick, J.—No error. Judgment affirmed.

1. By presumption of law this note was solvable in Confederate money.

2. Evidence of the collateral parol agreement, that the note was to be paid "in good money after the war," was properly admitted to the jury.

3. The terms of this collateral contract do not vary the written contract, but explain it in the manner provided for by the remedial statutes.

4. When words taken in one sense, will materially change the contract, and defeat the object of a remedial statute, while they are susceptible of another construction which will give substantial effect to the agreement of the parties, and to a beneficial statute, the latter construction ought to be preferred.

State *vs.* Mooney, Guilford, assault and battery.

Settle, J.—Error. *Venire de novo.*

1. Where father and son are indicted together for a misdemeanor, and the wife of the father is called as a witness for the son, *held*, that if the acquittal of the son would in *legal effect* be the acquittal of the father, the wife's testimony is inadmissible, for she would be testifying in behalf of her husband.

6. But in misdemeanors, where two are indicted for the same offence, the acquittal of one, the principal actor, is not of necessity and in legal effect, the acquittal of the other, the aider and abettor.

Settle, J.—Where an executor executed a bond to an Attorney for professional services rendered in managing the estate of the Executor's testator, *held* that the debt is the individual debt of the Executor, is *personally* liable, and not the estate of the testator.

Parole evidence offered by defendant to show that it was agreed, by the executor and the Attorney, that the bond was to be paid out of the assetts of the testator, is inadmissible, and was properly rejected.

Pearson, C. J.—State *vs.* John W. Thomas, Guilford. Error. New trial.

BLOODY INDIAN FIGHTING.—FORT SHAW, January 28.—Colonel Baker's expedition against the hostile Indians has just returned. They killed 173 Indians, destroyed 44 lodges, with all the winter supplies, robes, &c., and captured over 300 horses. The Indians delivered up all the stolen stock in their camp. Most of the marauders and murderers of last summer were killed. The expedition was a perfect success.—Colonel Baker lost one killed and one wounded.

LEAKESVILLE, N. C.—A Northern firm, we are informed, have leased a portion of the water power belonging to Mr. J. T. Morehead, near Leakesville, with the view of erecting machinery for the purpose of making ax-helves, spokes, &c., in large quantities.

There are 121 convicts at present in the State Penitentiary. Of this number five are females.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1870.

GEO. WALTER SITES, -- EDITOR.

☞ Persons wishing to be considered subscribers to the *People's Press* for 1870, will please notify us.

Any person procuring five new yearly subscribers, will be entitled to a sixth copy.

☞ WANTED, a few more subscribers to the People's Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Firm dissolution.—King, Hege & Co., Lexington.

New Firm.—Hege & Welfare, Lexington.

Public School Books & Valentines,—at the BOOK STORE.

☞ We were visited by a snow-storm last Sunday, which lasted from shortly after sunrise until after noon. On Monday evening another storm blew up, snowing more or less during the night and Tuesday morning.

☞ During the tornado which passed over Wilmington on Friday evening, the 4th, four schooners were wrecked and five lives lost.

☞ We see nothing of special interest in proceedings of Congress on the 7th.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—Thanks to Hon. I. G. Lash for President's Message and accompanying documents, 1868–'69.

☞ A rumor—and it is only a rumor—has reached us that Mr. D. H. Starbuck, the United States District Attorney, favors a return, with certain necessary modifications, to the old and favorite Code of North Carolina. If he does so, he only falls into the same way of thinking of all the abler lawyers of the State. Mr. Starbuck is one of the Republican State Committee; should he attend the meeting of that Committee, and really be in favor of going back to first principles, we trust he will not "hide his light under a bushel."

☞ We learn that a trader named John W. Stills, said to be from Watauga county, died quite suddenly a few nights since under unusual circumstances. Passing with his team through Alleghany county, he stopped for the night by the side of a creek to camp. Before retiring to rest, he swallowed a dose of medicine purchased the previous day from a travelling peddler as a specific for rheumatism. In about an hour, his stertorous breathing alarmed his companions, who hastened for medical assistance, but before it arrived the unfortunate man was dead. Mr. Stills was about forty-five years of age, and leaves no family.

☞ The stamps required by the brandy manufacturers have at length arrived, and Mr. S. A. Miller, Inspector of Internal Revenue for this District is busily engaged in pushing his business through.—We believe Mr. Miller to be a capable and energetic officer, and now that he has the ammunition, he will not take many days to kill all his birds. As a general thing we don't like "stamp acts," having, no doubt, inherited our dislike from the rugged old fellows who kicked up such a dust about them nearly a hundred years ago. We especially disfavor the present "stamp act," because it hampers the enterprise of our people and deprives them of the opportunities which they used to enjoy, to make a little something. We think it is calculated to build up extensive monopolies while it crushes out the humbler manufacturer. It is like a spider's web, through which the big flies break with impunity, while the little ones are almost invariably caught. We don't like it; still we have it, and so long as we *do* have it, we are gratified that most of its officers, in this section, are our own people—flesh of our flesh and bone of our bone—and not imported from abroad to fatten at our expense, and, when they are crammed to repletion, leave us to spend their gains elsewhere.

☞ Governor Holden publishes a call for a meeting of the Republican State Committee. In reading over the list of names of gentlemen composing that Committee, we notice some which we imagine are scarcely in accord with His Excellency, if their recent course is any indication of their present *status*. Matters have changed considerably since that committee was appointed. The people, be it understood, cannot swallow everything, and when they get very sick it is hard for them to swallow anything except fresh air. The people of North Carolina are particularly sick just now of the Governor, the carpet-baggers whom he shelters under his coat-tail, the Legislature, the *Standard*, and all the abuses of which they are the "fond parients." Some of the members of that Committee we apprehend, have caught the popular contagion. We think that Committee will be reconstructed before long. Let the people watch events.

FROM FRANCE.—Paris dates of Feb. 8, state that Henry Rochefort has been arrested, which caused great excitement. The military and police made numerous arrests, without serious results.

The Kettle Boils.

The old and homely saying, that "when rogues fall out honest men get their due," will perhaps, soon be exemplified in this State, if recent indications as to the temper and designs of the Radical leaders are worth anything. The Legislature, especially, has not been conducting itself, of late, in such a manner as to merit the unqualified approbation of the *Standard* and the gentlemen who stand behind it. The more moderate Republicans have become alarmed at the excesses of the party, and are cowering before the denunciations of an outraged, betrayed and indignant people. Filled with salutary apprehension, these weak-kneed brethren have done many things, in these latter days, calculated to disturb the equanimity of a less excitable temperament than that of the *Standard*; but, with a prudence and cautiousness as valuable as it is rare, that sorely-tried journal preserved its usual placidity until the final feather fell upon its back in the shape of the House resolution directed against the State Printer.—This was more than flesh and blood could bear. It was enough to have caused the heart of the petrified giant to burst with indignation. Whatever there was of the angel in the disposition of the *Standard*, it was compelled to succumb to the pressure, and give that journal a chance to show that it was mortal after all, possessing mortal weaknesses just like everybody else.

As soon as the first flush of excitement was over, the *Standard* exerted its unflagging energies in the difficult endeavor to prove the State Printer an A No. 1 saint, charging at the same time that the odor of sanctity was very far removed from Mr. Justice of Rutherford, the Republican author of the objectionable resolution. This imperative duty being performed, it pulled out its whip, and turning towards the Legislature, cracked away over the heads of its recreant and timorous friends as if its salvation depended upon cracking a given number of cracks before the lash gave out. Finding that even this was inadequate to the occasion, that members had ceased to fear a sound they had heard so often, and feeling that a desperate disease demanded a desperate remedy, our amiable cotemporary next produced a brad-awl, and with this delicate instrument commenced titillating the tender skins of its insubordinate disciples. This time it got them. It know that members were impecunious, that their dearly beloved seven dollars a day were in arrears, that the State Treasury was as empty of unappropriated funds as a soap-bubble, and that the faithful were put to their wits' ends to raise the wind. Knowing all this, it remorselessly stuck the brad-awl in, and this is how it did it.

It hints in language, which cannot be mistaken, that the *real* reason why the Legislature passed the resolution prohibiting the Treasurer from further paying the interest on the Special Tax Bonds until the question of their unconstitutionality was decided by the Courts, was to reserve and appropriate the funds collected for the liquidation of this interest, to the payment of the *per diem* of members!

If such *was* the object of the Legislature, they have failed most egregiously. Unhappy Legislature! The *Standard* steps in and lets members know that it can strike blow for blow. As pitiless as Jack, the Giant Killer, when he ripped open the Welchman's bowels, it impales the objects of its wrath upon the horns of an uncomfortable dilemma. Quoth the *Standard*, after saying a great many other hard words:

"If the acts of the Legislature, under which the "special tax" was collected, are constitutional, the money now in the Treasury *must be expended as directed in those acts.*

If the acts are *unconstitutional*, then the tax was unlawfully collected, belongs to those from whom it was taken, *and must be returned to them.*

Therefore it is clear that in either case the Legislature cannot appropriate the "special tax" money now in the Treasury to pay the *per diem* of its members.

Should such a demand be made upon the Treasurer we should consider him justified in refusing to obey it."

This petty fight between the Republican members of the Legislature and their coryphens is not our fight. It is simply our business to look on, report progress, and snatch out of the general rumpus all the things that "belong to Caesar" if we can do so. We feel quite certain that in the end the people will be benefited by these "unpleasantnesses," provided there be any truth whatever in the venerable saw we quoted in the beginning of our article,—"when rogues fall out, honest men get their due."

☞ The *Standard* lugs in the name of Henry Clay to adorn and bolster up an article intended to revive the drooping spirits of its followers. If that is not desecrating a grave, we do not know what is. The offence is indictable.

☞ "They have a new amusement in Alabama which will doubtless soon become the rage in refined and polished society. It's making a mule drunk and seeing him kick his head off."—*Standard.*

It is a lucky thing for you, that *you* are not in Alabama.

☞ Stormy weather ahead—the Republican State Convention.

A Slight Misapprehension.

Either the types played sad havoc with the intentions of our neighbor, else it labored under a strange hallucination in stating, as it did last week, that Hon. I. G. Lash is "a leader of the Liberal party." We prefer the former hypothesis, but, fearing that our neighbor may have overlooked the error, will now state that Mr. Lash has never to our knowledge, expressed himself in favor of the Liberal movement, much less taken a position as one of its leaders. He is considered a Republican, almost invariably voting with that party, and in many instances, with its less moderate wing. So far as we know, and we believe we *do* know something whereof we write, there is nothing in common between the Liberals and Mr. Lash. We are always willing and ready to act fairly by that gentleman, and do him full justice. He has done many things which we cannot endorse, and some to which no fair minded man can take exception. Whenever we consider his acts commendable, we shall not hesitate to say so, careless whether our course be relished or not by the political Bourbons, who, it seems, never forget any thing and never learn anything. Whenever we take a notion that his acts are censurable, we shall be just as ready to attack them, and we will do so as energetically as we know how. But it is very certain that we do not intend to militate against Mr. Lash, in season and out of season, for no other earthly reason than that he is a Republican. Nobody can challenge the right of Mr. Lash to be a Republican, or even to turn Choctaw or Jew, if such be his pleasure. That is his business alone, and no one has the right to growl about it. There are a great many good citizens who have been, and who still are, Republicans. It is our earnest hope to get them all in "out of the jaws of death," for our bowels are bursting with compassion for them, and we yearn to see them all safely over on the side of political salvation. Mr. Lash is not excepted—neither is our neighbor.

Come, all ye hardened sinners, come!
Wide open is the door,
Come drink the pleasant dram of peace
Ye never drank before.

Auspicious.

Among the more gratifying incidents of the times are the indications in Congress of a desire on the part of the moderate Republicans to repudiate the neck or nothing policy of their extreme associates, and join hands with the minority in an attempt to mitigate the rigors of reconstruction, thus devoting to the benefit of the country those energies which have heretofore been monopolized by party. The violent controversies and acrimonious debates in the Senate and House, over the admission of Virginia, among members who have heretofore been bright and shining lights of the dominant party, prove that the elements of disintegration are at work, that mortification has set in, and that dissolution is a contingency not very far off.

As an evidence of the determination of moderate Republicans to adopt a policy more consistent with the sentiments of the great bulk of the people than they have hitherto done, we note that Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, is magnanimously exerting himself to procure the recognition of Hon. F. E. Shober, Representative elect from the Sixth District of this State. He introduced a bill relieving Mr. S. from taking the "iron clad oath," and, though the bill was tabled, it was not tabled because of any disinclination on the part of the House to seat Mr. Shober, but because the matter was already before the Committee on Elections, which Committee proposed to relieve the gentleman of his disabilities. It is only another way of reaching the desired result.

We have seen only the telegraphic synopsis of the debate, and trust that when we get the full proceedings, we will find everything in a still more favorable light. Mr. Shober is entitled to his seat, and should have been admitted long ago, but it is useless now to quarrel about that. Tardy justice is better than continued injustice, and we are glad Congress has found it out. Mr. Bingham, who is one of the prime movers in this matter, was also the author of the bill providing for the unconditional admission of Virginia. He has been a radical of the most extreme and implacable views, out-Heroding Herod in his devotion to the policy of that party. Now that he is beginning to use his influence for good, we have not the heart to recall to mind the many hard things which have been said about him. He is becoming charitable towards his brother man as he grows older and wiser, and we have not forgotten that "charity covereth a multitude of sins."

☞ The Legislature is again after the managers of the "Railroad Ring," but they are not to be found. They have pressing business elsewhere. We are afraid business elsewhere will keep on pressing them until the new investigation is over and the Committee dissolved.

WHAT'S THE MATTER?—On the 29th ult., 500 hands were discharged from the New York Navy Yard; 1,100 from the Philadelphia Navy Yard; and 1,300 from the Boston Navy Yard.

Let it be Modified.

"The laws of North Carolina permit a husband to inflict reasonable corporeal punishment upon his wife, and the courts will not interfere in a fight between man and wife, unless some permanent injury be done, or the beating be purely malicious."—*Tarboro Carolinian.*

"Indeed it is a relic of barbarism, and a disgrace to the present age, that a man should be allowed—or at least not prohibited by law—to whip his wife. It may look like a small matter for grave legislators to consider—but really our females should be protected against assault, even though it is made by a brute of a husband."—*Raleigh Standard.*

The law of this State permitting a husband to inflict corporeal punishment upon his wife was ever "more honored in the breach than in the observance." Public opinion had established a better law, which was that, whoever abused his wife under the specious plea of "correcting" her, should be contemned and avoided by all respectable people as being simply an apology for a man, and a very poor apology at that. It is high time the law was modified on this point. A wife has as much right to be protected from the brutality of a husband as any other person has. We do not think it looks "like a small matter for grave legislators to consider." If our legislators had confined themselves to small matters like this, and kept its bungling hands away from large matters like the Penitentiary purchase, the unconstitutional Railroad appropriations, the Special Tax bills, the Military bill, and so on *ad infinitum*, the people would have been better satisfied than they are. Let the law be modified, and woman be protected in her sweet kingdom—the precincts of her home. As the law is at present, it connives at too many abuses.

We recollect a case which came under our notice last summer, up in the mountains, where a drunken husband beat his wife over the head, neck, and shoulders, with a clap-board until she was black and blue, all because he happened to discover she had had an evening party at his house, against his wishes, he being absent on a week's spree at the time. The victim of this brutal discipline bore the marks of it for weeks, even up to the time the matter was brought into Court by her father. The Judge was indignant that such a case should have been brought before him, and, dismissing it, expressed himself to the effect that the laws of North Carolina gave a husband the right to correct his wife if she disobeyed him, and he wished every woman in his District to know it. Thus did one of the honorable Judges of our Superior Courts virtually sanction, under the cover of the law, a cowardly and most unmanly act. Thus far facts which can be substantiated. Furthermore, we were informed that when the Court adjourned that evening, and the people started for their homes, the roads on either side were seen dotted with husbands, carefully selecting and peeling switches. Our readers can imagine the use those switches were to be put to as well as we can describe it.

We insist that the law ought to be modified, and husbands be made to understand that their wives have rights to be respected as well as duties to perform. A bill, relating to this matter is now, we are pleased to notice, before the Legislature. If there are any chicken-hearted members who fear that by removing the fear of "proper discipline" from before the eyes of their help-mates, they may inadvertently put the boot on the other leg, and thus get *themselves* into trouble, they may enact a clause, for all we care, prohibiting wives from walloping their husbands. *That* will save their bacon, if it is worth saving.

☞ Hon. J. C. Abbott, one of the Senators from this State, has introduced a bill into the Federal Congress providing for the establishment of a "National Police," under the hackneyed plea that, in the Southern States especially, life and property are too insecure, not being sufficiently protected by the State authorities. All honor to Abbott! He is the first Senator from North Carolina, native or alien, who has taken especial pains to make an ass of himself. If life and property is not sufficiently protected in the Southern States by the authorities thereof, who is to blame for it? Are not the Southern States, almost without exception, under the absolute control of the very party of which the Senator is a shining light? Does he mean to confess that the Jacobin rule is a failure in the South? If he does not, he has taken a very queer method of declaring the contrary.

We want no "national police." It is one of the concomitants of despotic and monarchical governments, like Russia, Austria, Prussia, France and Spain.—Whenever the authority of the Federal government becomes so weak as to require the assistance of a *spy system*, we shall begin to fear that republicanism is a failure, and that the empire is not far off. We call upon the people to watch with a careful eye the slow and insidious advances of the dominant faction towards perpetuating their power. They are surrounding us and making us familiar with the customs and adjuncts of monarchy. Let us be warned in time, and be as vigilant in guarding our liberties as our forefathers were in gaining them.

☞ A bill containing thirty-six sections is now before the lower House of Congress, levelled against polygamy in Utah, it having been reported by the Committee on Territories. Polygamy is a cancer upon the body politic which needs to be extirpated, and the sooner the better. It is in direct contravention of the laws of both God and man, and we cannot conceive, for our life, how, in this enlightened nineteenth century, a numerous and intelligent class of people, as the Mormons are represented to be, can continue to practice and defend so glaring and criminal abuse. Even the Turks, from whom little better can be expected, are beginning to be ashamed of it, and the more progressive men of that nation are confining themselves to one wife. We would prefer that the evil should be crushed in some other way than by the action of Congress, but since it cannot, let Congress go to work and use the scalpel skillfully and expeditiously.

☞ The Wall Street *Journal*, of New York, pitches into the financial management of North Carolina with gloves off. It says "there is not a fair legal mind in the State, who does not say that the entire batch of Special Tax Bonds is illegal and therefore worthless." After raking the carpet baggers and others, in whose interest these bonds were issued, it winds up a savage article as follows:

The language of the people of these States is to those of the North:

"GENTLEMEN.—Against every remonstrance that could be made, you have persistently insisted upon the right of governing us, by men thoroughly unprincipled and dishonest; it is these men whom you have placed over us that have perpetrated this great wrong. You have bought these *bogus bonds* from your *friends*. Now you can keep them, and *we shall never question your right so to do.*"

☞ Civil commotion is chronic in Mexico, and is bound to cause the death of that unfortunate country before it is many years older. Revolution succeeds revolution with the regularity of clock-work, and a little more regular than some clocks we wot of. While the government is busy with its powders and pills in one corner of the republic, the disease breaks out in another corner as bad as ever; so we think the country will never enjoy good health, until it is politically dead, buried and born again. Recent advices inform us that the State of San Luis Potosi has kicked up a dust, and "declared its independence of the central government on the ground of repeated violations of the national Constitution by President Juarez." Poor, misguided State of San Luis Potosi! She might have turned her eyes towards our happy shores, and learned a lesson in political philosophy that would have lasted her a hundred years.

☞ The House of Representatives, at Washington, engaged a few days since in another little skirmish on the subject of repudiation, Mr. Golladay, of Kentucky, being the gentleman who fired the first gun. There are now three pronounced repudiationists in the House, Monges of Ohio, and Jones and Golliday of Kentucky.

☞ "Falter! never! Recede! No! Sooner, let us swear to progress still further, if possible, and be more liberal in our policy!"—*Standard.*

Our cotemporary whistles to keep its courage up, in the article from which we clip the foregoing, but we adjure it, by all that is past and gone, not to become "more liberal in its policy." Its policy has been *too* liberal already—of the money belonging to the people, and we think it high time to shut down on all such liberality. The carpet-baggers will mourn, we know but the people will rejoice, as soon as the flood-gates fall.

THE TEXAS ALMANAC.—Our thanks are due our old friend Col. A. H. Belo, of the Galveston (Texas) *News*, for a copy of their valuable Almanac. This annual contains a mass of information not to be found in any other publication, and is a credit to the compilers and publishers, Messrs. Richardson and Co., Galveston Texas.

☞ "Now you see it, and now you don't."—The *Standard*, which went it strong for appropriations and lavish expenditures until its friends and backers had "made their pile," and now preaches interesting homilies upon the beauty and necessity of economy.

THE 15TH AMENDMENT.—The New Jersey Senate rejected the 15th amendment by 13 to 8.

California has also rejected it.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—Under the recent act of the General Assembly, the Courts in the 8th Judicial District will be held as follows:

Surry 1st Monday in March and September.

Yadkin 3d Monday in March and September.

Davie 2d Monday after the 3d Monday in March and September.

Rowan 4th Monday after the 3d Monday in March and September.

Davidson 6th Monday after the 3d Monday in March and September.

Forsyth 8th Monday after the 3d Monday in March and September.

Stokes 10th Monday after the 3d Monday in March and September.—*Standard.*

STATE LEGISLATURE.

[Compiled from the Raleigh papers.]

In SENATE, Wednesday, Feb. 2, the question being a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill to make slander a misdemeanor was voted down.

Mr. Love moved to lay the motion on the table, which was lost.

The motion to reconsider the vote prevailed.

Mr. Shoffner offered a substitute entitled "An act to further protect character," which was adopted for the original bill, and the bill was rejected.

Bill relating to bonds issued to railroads was discussed at length, passed its second reading, was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Wednesday next.

A communication was read from the Treasurer in response to a resolution of inquiry regarding the $100,000 worth of bonds issued to Pruyne and Heck for Penitentiary purposes, and the two millions for Chatham Railroad, declared unconstitutional.

On motion of Mr. Jones of Mecklenburg the rules were suspended, and the bill to authorize the incorporation of Homestead or Building Associations was taken up and passed its several readings.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Seymour called up the special order it being the bill to consolidate the Atlantic & N. C. R. R. with the North Carolina R. R.

After some discussion, Mr. Downing moved that this bill, with all amendments, be recommitted to the Committee on Internal Improvements, be printed and be made the special order for Wednesday next at 11 o'clock, which was adopted by a vote of 65 to 17.

In SENATE, on Thursday, a bill was passed to change the time for holding the Superior Court in the 10th Judicial District. No particulars.

A resolution was introduced to ascertain if the clerical service in the public offices at Raleigh could not be reduced.

A bill was introduced in favor of slaves holding real estate which was given to them ten years or more ago, being under existing laws deprived of their possession.

Bill (by Mr. Welker) to amend section 9, chapter 68, Revised Code.

That section 9 of chapter 68, of the Revised Code be repealed and that the following be substituted in its stead to wit: No man shall marry his step-mother, grand-father's wife, son's wife, grand-son's wife, wife's mother, wife's grand-mother, wife's daughter, wife's grand-daughter, brother's daughter, sister's daughter, father's sister, mother's sister, father's brother's daughter, mother's brother's daughter, father's sister's daughter, or mother's sister's daughter; and no woman shall marry her step-father, grand-mother's husband, daughter's husband, grand-daughter's husband, husband's father, husbands grand father, husband's son, husband's grand son, brother's son, sister's son, father's brother, mother's brother, or mother's sister's son, father's brother's son or mother's brother's son.

Further, in all cases mentioned in this section, in which the relationship is founded on marriage, the prohibition shall continue notwithstanding the dissolution of such marriage by death or divorce, unless the divorce is for a cause, which shows the marriage to have been originally unlawful or void.

Further, when persons resident in this State, in order to evade the preceding provisions of this section, and with an intention to return and reside in this State, go into another State or county and there have their marriage solemnized and afterwards return and reside here, the marriage shall be deemed void in this State.

This act shall go into effect from and after its ratification.

The bill passed its second reading by the following vote:

AYES.—Messrs. Beeman, Bellamy, Burns, Cherry, Davis, Blythe, Hayes, Hyman, col., Hawkins, Lassiter, Lindsay, Long, Love, Moore, of Yancey, Murphy, Respass, Stephens, Welker, and White—19.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barnes, Brogden, Blythe, Cook, Eppes, col., Galloway, col., Harrington, Jones, of Columbus, Jones, of Mecklenburg, Legg, McLaughlin, Robbins, Smith, Whiteside and Winstead—15.

In the HOUSE, by Mr. Moore of Alamance: A resolution requesting the Public treasurer to report the amount of taxable property in the State, and the per centum necessary to carry on the State government and pay interest on bonds. Lies over.

Bill to provide for the drawing of jurors (for special venier) from the list of regular jurors, was amended on motion of Mr. Durham, so as to make the provisions of the bill only apply when demanded by the prosecution or the defence, and as amended, passed.

Mr. Argo offered a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to examine into the affairs and conditions of the University of North Carolina, and its management since its re-organization; and report to this House at the earliest day possible, before the House should make any appropriation towards re-endowment. No definite action.

A bill allowing Common School Examiners $3 per day, when engaged upon their duties, and drawing upon the County Treasurer instead of State Treasurer for pay. After some discussion it was laid on the table.

In SENATE, on Friday, bill authorizing the Secretary of State to furnish county officers with Blank Books and Dockets, passed.

Bill to compel persons to work on Public Roads. [This bill requires all able bodied persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, who are liable to work on public roads, and wilfully refuse to do so, after having been notified according to law, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the Court before whom it is tried. The Justices of the Peace shall have jurisdiction in all cases arising under this act.]

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill relating to the bonds issued to Rail Roads in 1868 and 1869.

WHEREAS, The Constitution of North Carolina, Article eight, section first, reserves to the General Assembly the right "to alter or repeal all general laws or special acts" of incorporation; and whereas, the people of the State (believe the several acts of Railroad incorporation to have been hastily and inconsiderately made without sufficiently guarding the interests of the State, and as they) express manifest discontent under the burden of taxation imposed upon them for the payment of interest on the bonds that have been sold at an extremely depreciated price, or on bonds that are in the hands of Rail Road officials, and without benefit to the State; therefore

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That the several Treasurers of these Rail Road Companies to whose Presidents bonds of the State have been issued under ordinance of the Convention of eighteen hundr edand sixty nine, or have been turned over to said Presidents by their predecessors, will be required to deposit with the Treasurer of the State an extract, sworn to, from their books, showing the amount paid over to the Company as the proceeds of the sale of said bonds, or portions of said bonds, and the Treasurer may require the exhibition of the books of the Company in proof of the statement, and that the price thus shown to have been received for those bonds shall be the value that shall govern the Treasurer of the State in executing the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. That the Treasurer be forbidden to issue to such Rail Road Companies any bonds authorized but not yet issued; that he further be forbidden to pay interest on the bonds issued or sold on more than the amount realized for them, and that he shall never pay of the principal when due more than what was realized for them when sold; as for instance, if a one thousand dollar bond only realize two hundred dollars, interest shall only be paid on two hundred dollars; and that when such bond of one thousand dollars matures only a principal of two hundred dollars shall be paid for its redemption, and that it shall be lawful for persons holding such bonds to return them to the Treasurer with proper authentication of what was realized for them, and when presented so as to amount to the sum of one thousand dollars, the Treasurer shall issue new bonds to them to the amount of their value, bearing six per cent interest, and payable as before.

SEC. 3. That all Railroad Companies, or their officers specified above, are hereby forbidden to sell any bonds yet in their possession, until authorized by future legislation, but shall return them to the Treasurer of the State, who shall receipt for them; but if any bonds be sold in violation of this act, the Treasurer of the State is forbiddon ever to pay principal or interest on such bonds.

SEC. 4. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

After considerable discussion, passed third reading.

In the HOUSE the bill to endow the University was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The resolution raising a committee to investigate the condition and affairs of the University, &c., was laid on the table.

In SENATE, on Saturday, Mr. Welker gave notice that he should introduce a bill to abolish the office of State printer.

Bill to charter the Yanceyville and Danville Railroad Company passed third reading.

Nothing else of general interest.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Graham, for Committee on Insane Asylum, reported favorably upon the bill to levy taxes for the benefit of the Insane Asylum and for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum. Placed on the Calendar.

By Mr. Durham: A bill to make uniform the modes of procedure arising in cases under an ordinance of the Convention, ratified the 14th of March, 1868, and entitled "an ordinance regulating the jurisdiction of the Courts of this State."

Bill to fix the time for Sheriffs to settle with county Treasurers, was taken up and passed its third reading.

Bill in favor of the Sheriff of Yadkin county, passed its second reading.

Bill to punish for violating the town laws of Salem, passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

In SENATE, Feb. 7, Mr. Welker's bill to abolish the office of State printer passed by 24 to 7. The bill failed to be engrossed, no quorum voting.

Mr. Welker, a resolution instructing the Senate Committee on Finance to make the usual investigations into the condition of the finances of the State, and report the manner in which the accounts are kept in each department; to whom were sold the bonds paid upon the dividend upon the stock of the State in the North Carolina Railroad; at what price sold; to examine the vouchers for money paid on expenditures in the several departments; to learn and report the items reported under the head of contingencies; what was paid for work about the Capitol; what amount of money belonging to the Board of Education is in the Treasury, and whether any of said money has been diverted from its original purpose, &c. Adopted.

Bill to repeal certain acts passed at the session of 1868–'69 making appropriations to certain Railroad Companies.

Bill in regard to the marriage of blood relations was postponed to Tuesday.

A bill to establish the days and places of selling real property under execution, passed its 3d reading.

In the HOUSE, a bill was introduced by Mr. Barnett, to prevent the levying and collecting of taxes for the purpose of paying the interest on the State debt until 1872.

A bill appropriating $1,500 to conduct a suit against the Albermarle & Chesapeake canal Company, passed.

In SENATE, on Tuesday, a bill amendatory and supplemental to an act relating to salaries of State officers, reducing them considerably.

A resolution calling upon the Governor for information in regard to detectives employed,—how many employed up to this time, and how much paid them, &c.

Bill to provide for the election of members of the General Assembly, passed second reading.

In the HOUSE, resolution was introduced declaring it to be the sense of the members of the General Assembly, that their term of office expires on the first Thursday in August, 1870. This created some debate, and before a vote was reached the special order was announced, to wit:—

Bill to repeal certain sections of the public laws of 1868–'69. (This bill repeals all the sections that levy a special tax to pay interest on special tax bonds.

Nothing of importance in either house on Wednesday.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Revenue over half a million. Congress engaged on finance tariff.

Feb. 7.—Bullock and Bryant, of the Georgia delegation, have arrived. Both claim to be Republicans.

Gov. Washburne of Vermont is dead.

In the case of Hepburn vs. Griswold, brought from the court of appeals of Kentucky, involving the legal tender law, was decided in the U. S. Supreme Court to-day.

Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court, sustaining the decision of the lower Court that a contract made before the legal tender law, could not be discharged in United States notes.

The opinion is very long, and discusses at great length the powers of Congress. It holds that Congress had no right to make government notes a legal tender. For pre-existing private debts it does not touch the question of contracts made since the law was passed.

This opinion was concurred in by Mr. Justice Nelson, Justice Clifford and Justice Field.

Mr. Justice Miller delivered the minority opinion, which was concurred in by Justice Swayne and Justice Davis, holding the law to be entirely constitutional, and treating it principally as an incident of the war power.

The President has nominated Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey, and Wm. Strong, of Pennsylvania, Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The House is discussing the resolution that the tariff should be for revenue, not for protection.

The Funeral of Victor Noir.

M. Noir was one of the editors of the *Marseillaise*, the organ of Henri Rochefort. On Monday, January 10, in company with another of the editors of the same journal, he visited the Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte for the purpose of presenting a challenge from M. Paschal Grousset, a gentleman associated with them upon the *Marseillaise*. At the interview an altercation occurred, and M. Noir was shot and instantly killed by the Prince.

The affair created the greatest excitement at Paris, and the funeral which took place on Wednesday, January 12, was made the occasion of the greatest manifestation against the Emperor that has been seen since he occupied the throne of France. The funeral was conducted by the brother of the murdered man, assisted by M. Henri Rochefort. More than two hundred thousand people were present, and the whole quarter was densely thronged. The "Marseillaise" and other seditious songs were sung, and the people shouted themselves hoarse with "Vive la Republique!" "Vive Rochefort!"

The burial took place at the cemetery at Neuilly in the suburbs of Paris.

The multitude, leaving the cemetery entered Paris, and were, as at Neuilly, very demonstrative in their hatred to the government. No organization was made, however; and as the mob came down the Camps Elysees it was quickly dispersed by the military without any bloodshed. The city was held by the troops during the night, no further manifestation of any importance was made, and so the affair has ended for the present.

Tribute of Respect.

WINSTON CHAPTER, No 24, ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

At a regular communication of this Chapter, held in its Hall, February 4th, A. D. 1870, A. L. 5,870, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Allwise Creator to remove from our midst our beloved and much respected Brother, JAMES E. SHULTZ, who died at his mother's residence, on the 4th day of February, 1870.

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Shultz, Masonry has lost one of its noblest members, and the community a worthy and upright citizen.

Resolved, That while we bow with submission to the afflicting hand of Providence, we sincerely lament the loss of our esteemed Brother, and most deeply sympathize with the afflicted and bereaved family, and remind them that the evergreen is but plucked from earth to be transplanted in a clime whose breeze is not laden with affliction and death.

Resolved, That while our Brother was living we held him in esteem, and being now no more we honor and revere his memory.

Resolved, That the death of our beloved Brother is another solemn warning, calling upon us while living and in health, to prepare for that change which must come to us all.

Resolved. That these resolutions be spread on the records of this chapter, duly signed by the Secretary, and a copy of them sent to the family of the deceased, and to the People's Press and Winston Sentinel, for publication.

Resolved, That the members of this Chapter wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

J. W. HUNTER,
H. A. HOLDER,
C. S. HAUSER,
} Committee.

MARRIED,

On the 2nd instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, near Clemmonsville, by Elder Wm. Turner, Mr. A. A. SPRINGS, late of Charlotte, N. C., to Miss SALLIE E. HOLLAND.

On this festive occasion, the numerous guests were cheered and enlivened by the sumptuous array for the comfort of the inner man, and mirth and hilarity reigned supreme.

On the 3d inst., at the bride's father, Thomas Deen, by Rev. J. H. Pegram, Mr. SIDNEY L. MARSHALL to Miss SARAH J. DEEN, all of Forsyth.

On Dec. 30th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. L. Eights, Mr. E. I. LEINBACH to Miss ANNA FOLTZ, all of Forsyth county.

DIED,

In this place, at the residence of his mother, on the 4th instant, of paralysis, Mr. JAMES E. SHULTZ, aged 43 years. The deceased was an amiable and christian gentleman.

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,
Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., Feb. 11, 1870.

Bacon, 16 to 18 cts. new.
Beeswax, 35 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
Coffee, 25 @ 30 cents, according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 00 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings, 15 cts. by the bale, 16 to 18 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 20 cents per lb.
" *adamantine*, 25 cts.
Chickens, 15 to 20 cents.
CORN, new, $1 00.
Cheese, 25 cents per lb.
Eggs, 15 to 60 cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 50 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $4 to 4½ per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples, 4 to 7 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 12 to 15.
" " unp'l'd halves, 8.
" " " quarters 5 to 6.
" *Blackberries*, no sale.
" *Cherries*, 25.
" *Plums*, 25.
" *Damsons*, 15.
" *Pears*, 10.
Feathers, 50 cents per lb.
Hay, 40 to 50 cents per 100 lbs.
Iron, Bar, 6½, Castings, 9 per lb.
Lard, 18 cents to 20.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cents per gallon.
Sorghum, 60 cents.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; 7 by the keg.
Oats, 65 cts. per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, per bushel $1 00.
Pepper, 35 cents by the quarter, 50 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, $1 00 per bushel.
Rice, 15 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 25 per bushel.
Rags, 3 a 3½ cents.
Sugar, brown, 10¾; clarif'd 20 cents per lb. Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 25 per Sack. Am. 3 00
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar, 60 cents.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 50 to $1 60.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership of KING, HEGE & CO., of Lexington, N. C., having been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them are respectfully requested to come forward and settle at once, as no further indulgence can be granted.

Notice is hereby given that all accounts and notes not settled on or before the first of May, 1870, will be placed in officer's hands for collection. A. C. Hege is authorized to settle all demands. R. A. KING, *Tennent.*
A. C. HEGE.

Feb. 4, 1870.

A. C. Hege having entered into co-partnership with T. S. Welfare, respectfully solicits his friends and the public to bestow the same kind patronage on the new firm, of "HEGE & WELFARE," that they so liberally gave to King, Hege & Co. Business will be carried on at the *old stand*, where our customers may be assured they will receive the greatest attention, and be supplied with the CHEAPEST and BEST Goods the market can offer.

Feb. 4, 1870.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF
TEXT-BOOKS
FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE State Educational Board of North Carolina have adopted the following Books for uniform use in the Public Schools:

Parker & Watson's National Spellers.
Parker & Watson's National Readers.
Davie's Arithmetics.
Monteith & McNally's Geographies.
Monteith's Youth's History of the U. S.
Beer's System of Penmanship.

☞ For sale by L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 11, 1870.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND!

AS Executor of Barney Gimble, dec'd., I shall proceed to sell, on the premises, at public auction, on Feb. 19th, 1870, the valuable tract of Land, whereon the said Gimble resided at the time of his death.

This tract of land lies on the South-Fork Creek, in Forsyth County, about six miles South of Salem, and contains **125 ACRES**, more or less, some 30 acres of which are valuable bottom. The upland is very fertile lying well and level. The land is well improved, with a good Dwelling-house, Barn and all necessary outhouses, and has excellent water.

It adjoins the lands of Benjamin Spach, John Nading and others, being in an excellent neighborhood.

It rarely is the case, that such land is in market. Any person wishing an excellent farm would do well to attend the sale.

Some credit will be given, and full conditions made known on day of sale.

A. G. THOMAS, Executor.
February, 4, 1870. 4-tds

EXECUTORS' SALE.

AS Executors of James Hall, deceased, the undersigned will sell to the highest bidder on Thursday, February 24th, the valuable real estate of said deceased, consisting of one of the most desirable business stands in the town of Salem, situated on Main Street, on the North-West Corner of the Public Square, facing the Salem Female Academy. Said property is a new and commodious brick building with business stand and dwelling combined.

Also a large two-story frame building on Main Street, likewise a good stand, business having been conducted therein for many years.

Also a highly valuable business stand in the town of Winston, on the North-West corner of the Court-house square. This property is a new frame building, and is one of the best business stands in Winston.

Also sixty acres of land situate within three quarters of a mile from Winston, having all the necessary buildings thereon.

All of this property is deemed highly valuable from the fact that the N. W. N. C. Rail Road is rapidly progressing and will give new life and impetus to trade in this section of the State.

Also all the Household and Kitchen furniture, Farming and Garden Tools, one Horse, two Cows, two Hogs, Corn, Sheaf Oats, Top Fodder, Manure, a lot of Bee stands, articles of Merchandize, &c., &c.

Debtors to the estate of the said deceased, are hereby notified to make payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THEO. F. KEEHLN,
WILLIAM H. HALL,
} Executors.
Salem, Feb. 4, 1870. 4-tds

State of North Carolina,
FORSYTH COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT.

IT appearing, upon affidavit, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John Teague, is not a resident of this State, and cannot be personally served with a summons in this case, and that the plaintiff hath cause of action against the defendant: It is therefore ordered by the court that, publication of the summons be made for six weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, which summons is in the words and figures as follows, to wit:

Nathaniel Pfaff, Executor of Peter Pfaff, deceased, Plaintiff, against John Teague, Defendant. } Summons.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Forsyth County: Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon John Teague, the Defendant above named, if he be found within your county, to appear at the office of Sup. Court Clerk for the county of Forsyth, within twenty-five days, after service of this summons on him, exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint, a copy of which is served with this summons; and let him take notice, that if he fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will take judgment against him for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars with interest on that sum from the 21st day of July, 1858, to the time when it shall be paid subject to a credit of $38 06, from April, 1867.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return. Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 11th day of January, 1870.

JOHN BLACKBURN,
Clerk of the Superior Court, Forsyth Co.

Nathaniel Pfaff, Executor of Peter Pfaff, deceased, Plaintiff, against John Teague, Defendant. } Attachment

Two hundred and fifty dollars, due by promissory note, with interest from 21st day of July, 1858, subject to a credit of $38 06, paid in April, 1867. Warrant for attachment returnable before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Forsyth county, at his office in Winston, on Monday, the 7th day of March, 1870, when and where the said defendant is required to appear and answer the complaint, dated this the 12th day of January, 1870.

JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk.
Feb. 4, 1870. 6w-pr. fee $15

VALENTINES!

SENTIMENTAL, AND COMIC,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

AT.....*BLUM'S.*

SALEM, N. C.

Dr. N. S. SIEWERS

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services, and will be pleased to attend calls at any hour of the day or night.

☞ Office at the residence of Mr. John D. Siewers. jan. 14-3m

ZEVELY'S
DRUG STORE,
POST OFFICE BUILDING.

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES

can always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS,
PATENT MEDICINES,

in fact everything in his line always on hand.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Jan. 14, 1870.

VALUABLE
Plantation For Sale.

NEAR SALEM.

For particulars apply to

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, Feb. 4, 1870.

NEW STORE!

I take pleasure in informing my friends and the public generally, that I have opened at the old stand of

BONER & CRIST,

a well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS,

MERINOES, PLAIDS,

ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, AND CALICOES,

OF THE LATEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES.

ALSO,

Notions and Fancy Goods,

WHITE GOODS, IRISH LINEN, &c.,

A large and varied assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Can be found at my Establishment.

Farmers and Mechanics will find in my Stock of

HARDWARE,

everything they may desire, and at prices that will compare favorably with any in the market.

In a word, purchasers will find my stock to consist of everything usually kept in a first-class retail house, all of which has been bought with special care, and on the most favorable terms, thereby enabling me to sell.

CHEAP FOR CASH OR BARTER.

☞ Country produce of all kinds wanted

R. A. WOMMACK, *AGENT.*

Salem, Jan. 14th, 1870. 1s-tf.

PATTERSON & CO'S COLUMN.

R. L. PATTERSON. W. FRIES.

OVER
1,000 PERSONS
WILL TESTIFY
THAT THE
LARGEST,
BEST SELECTED,
AND
LOWEST PRICED
STOCK OF GOODS
IN
SALEM or WINSTON,
IS TO BE FOUND
AT
OUR STORE.

WE BUY FOR *CASH*, AND we sell for *cash*, and are thereby enabled to supply our customers with the best goods at the most reasonable prices.—We keep our stock full at all times, replenishing as rapidly as the goods are sold.

We shall spare no effort to please our customers. We invite the attention of the public to our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

For such produce as we buy, we pay *cash or goods*, as the customer may prefer.

We are now purchasing CORN, and offer, in *cash*, the highest market price.

OUR WAGON YARD

is the most convenient one in either town, and is free, at all times, to our customers.

Hoping that our friends will sustain us in the future, as they have done in the past, we extend to them the compliments of the season, and trust that the new year may bring happiness and prosperity to each and all of them.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, Jan. 1, 1870.

Humorous.

Returning a Favor.

A tinker was travelling in a country town, and, having traversed many miles without finding anything to do, he stopped, weary and hungry, at a tavern. He got into conversation with a glazier, to whom he related his troubles. The latter sympathized with him deeply, and, telling him he should have a job before long, advised him to go to his dinner, and eat heartily. The tinker took his advice, ate his fill, and when he returned to the bar-room, he was overjoyed to hear that the landlord required his services to mend a lot of pans and kettles, which had suddenly "sprung a leak." The tinker was at once set to work, accomplished the task, received a liberal sum in payment, and started on his way rejoicing.

Upon reaching the outside of the house, he found the glazier, who said:

"Well, you see, I told you the truth. I procured you a job of work; and how do you think I accomplished it?"

"I am sure I can not tell," replied the tinker.

"I will tell you," rejoined the glazier. "You told me you were weary, hungry and dinnerless. I knew the landlord was well off, and doing a good business, and so I watched the opportuny and started a leak in every utensil I could get hold of."

The tinker, with many thanks and a heart full of gratitude, resumed his journey; but he had not proceeded many yards before he reached the village church, when a brilliant idea struck him. The glazier had befriended him; he would befriend the glazier. The church, he thought, could afford to bear a slight loss in a good cause; so, taking a position where he could not be seen, he riddled every window in the edifice with stones, and then highly elated with the exploit, retraced his steps to notify the glazier that he would speedily have an important job.

"Sir," said he, "I am happy to inform you that fortune has enabled me to return the kindness I received from you an hour since."

"How so?" asked the glazier, pleasantly.

"I have broken every pane of glass in the church," answered the tinker; and you, of course, will be employed to put them in again."

The glazier's jaw fell, and his face assumed a blank expression, as he said, in a tremulous tone:

"You don't mean that, do you?"

"Certainly," replied the tinker; "there isn't a whole pane of glass in the building. One good turn deserves another, you know."

"Yes," answered the glazier, in a tone of utter despair; "but, you wretch, you have ruined me, for I keep the church windows in repair by the year."

THEIR LIKE A MOUSTACHE.—Several young girls were amusing themselves a short time ago with an electric battery. Miss Emma proposed taking one of the poles and her friend Annie the other, and instead of joining hands, kiss each other. A scream from Annie caused the lady who was turning the wheel to stop suddenly, when Emma exclaimed that it "felt just like a moustache."

The point is, how did the young lady know how a moustache feels?

"Doctor, what do you think is the matter with my little boy?" "Why its only a corrustified exegesis antispasmodically emanating from the germ of the animal refrigerator producing a prolific source of irritability in the pericranial epidermis of the mental profundity." "Ah! that's what I told Betsy, but she 'lowed it was wurrums."

"Why don't you limit yourself?" said a physician to an intemperate person. "Set down a stake that you will go so far and no farther." "I do," replied the other.—"But I set it so far off that I always get drunk before I get to it."

NEW BOOKS!

The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon,
Elliott's "How Lisa Loved the King,
" Spanish Gipsey,
Auerbach's Black Forest Tales,
Hilt to Hilt, by Cook,
Ethlyn's Mistake, by Miss Holmes,
Art of Conversation,
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

MRS. EVAN'S NOVELS.
Beulah, St. Elmo, Inez, Vashti,
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

SEASONABLE BOOKS!

Books of Travel,
New Novels,
Poems.
Together with a full assortment of
BOOKS
FOR FIRESIDE READING.
Just received at the
BOOK-STORE.

☞ Everybody is reading and talking about those marvellous books, "THE GATES AJAR." and "GATES WIDE OPEN."
A few copies at the Salem Bookstore
Sent by mail for $1 60.

SPIELHAGEN'S HIS. NOVELS
Should be read by all.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

THE NEW ROBINSON CRUSOE,
In words of one syllable. At the BOOK-STORE.

BLUM'S
FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
ALMANAC,
FOR THE YEAR
1870,
NOW READY!
Price Reduced.
Orders respectfully solicited.
Address, L. V. BLUM,
Salem, N. C.

VERMICELLI & MACARONI
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING
Feb. 20, 1868 26–

JUST RECEIVED,
A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,** a popular and highly recommended article.
LAMPS, OIL, &c.,
Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building
Feb. 13, 1868. 25

PICTURE CARDS.
Consisting of
BIRDS, ANIMALS, SCRIPTURAL SCENES, ILLUSTRATIONS FROM PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, VIEWS OF CENTRAL PARK &c., &c., &c.
A FINE LOT OF COLORED
PICTURES.
Suitable for Framing, consisting of PORTRAITS, GROUPS, KITTENS, LANDSCAPES, HUNTING SCENES, &c., &c., &c.
INDELIBLE PENCIL.—A new and convenient article.
LETTER WRITERS, DREAM BOOKS.
The Largest Assortment of
TOY BOOKS
ver offered to the public in this place.

BOOKS FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.
A full and complete assortment
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

HUMOROUS BOOKS.
MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

ALBUMS.
AUTOGRAPH AND PHOTOGRAPH, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ALBUMS,
NOVELS, TOY BOOKS, GAMES, WRITING AND MUSIC PORT FOLIOS, WORK BOXES.
MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
at the.....BOOKSTORE.

PORT FOLIOS.
Leather and Cloth, a very convenient and safe case for Paper, Correspondence, &c.
For sale at BLUMS.

CHROMOS.
A few of these beautiful pictures on hand. Call and see them.

PEN LETTER BOOKS, with Inks. This is a copying book without the use of a press.
Letter Files—a book to preserve your letters received.
Mourning Paper and Envelopes.
Fancy Envelopes,—Carrier Dove and others.
Curtain Fixtures, complete.
Picture Cord and Loops.
Backgammon Boards.
Chessmen and Dominoes.
New Form Book or Magistrate's Guide.
Ladies' Knives, Fruit Knives.
Ladie's Portmonnaeis.
"Secretaries" and "Correspondence,"— a new supply.
BLANK BOOKS,—a new supply of Ledgers, Day Books and Feints.
TIME BOOKS.—Weekly and Monthly.
A large size Pass Books.
Astronomy—Guy's and Kidders.
Quackenbos' Composition and Rhetoric.
Passion Week, or "Easter Books."
Window Shades in great variety.
CALL AT.....BLUM'S.

BOOKS BY MAIL.
WE will send the following valuable and highly interesting Books by mail, upon receipt of price:
Every Man his Own Lawyer, and Business' Form Book. Price $2 75.
☞ Chemistry of the Farm. Price $1 40.
The Old Capitol and its Inmates, $1 50.
Diary of a Refugee, $2 00.
Wearing the Gray, (600 pp.) $4 50.
Abbott's Histories, each, $1 25.
New Physiognomy or Signs of Character $5 50.
New Illustrated Self Instructor, $1 00.
Life of Christ, $1 75.
Schonberg Cotta Family, $2 00.
On Both Sides of the Sea, do
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan, do
Early Dawn, do
Drayton's and Devanant's, do
Prayers of the Ages, $3 00.
Jargal, $2 00.
Four Oaks, $2 00.
St Elmo, $2 25.
Arabian Knights, $2 25.
Gulliver's Travels, $1 75.
Horse Shoe Robinson, $2 25.
Address, L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C. Jan.. 1, 1870.

GIFT BOOKS!
DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.
DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.
GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock
STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.
"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."
Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems. Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers.
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.
Basket of Flowers.
Forget Me Not. Parting Gift.
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury.
Biblical Antiquities.
"Heavenward," a collection of poems of consolation, full gilt. A charming book for the home circle.
Yesterday, To-day and Forever.
POEMS.
COWPER, TENNYSON, LONGFELLOW, BYRON, MILTON, MOORE, BURNS.
EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.
FORGET ME NOT,
PARTING GIFT.
POETRY OF FLOWERS,
THOMPSON'S SEASONS.
All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border around each page.

Abbott's Histories,	Rollo Books,
Hillside Library,	Sunnybank Stories,
Rosebud Stories,	Charlie's Little Boy,
Arabian Nights,	Gulliver's Travels,
Aesop's Fables,	Story Book of Wond's
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